

the Lake, the Cubs were not in the World Series, and Walter Payton No. 34, also known as "Sweetness" for his silky smooth moves, was in the backfield for the Bears.

Inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1993, Walter Payton carried the ball more often (3,838 attempts), for more yards (16,726), than anyone who has ever played the game. There is no question, Walter Payton was the best at taking the ball and running with it. Against Minnesota in 1977, he carried 40 times for 275 yards, a National Football League (NFL) single game record.

It's not that Walter Payton is the all-time leading rusher and holds 28 NFL and Bears records and could throw the most punishing block on the biggest defensive linebackers that made him a great person. Walter Payton was a great man because of his commitment to his family and faith. Being a family man and active in his community, he was regularly seen at St. Viator High School sporting events supporting his son. In addition, Payton volunteered to help coach the boys' basketball teams at Hoffman Estates High School in 1993–1994.

Walter Payton's quiet attitude of giving earned him a spot in the Arlington Heights Hall of Fame in 1988 and 4 years earlier a one-block stretch of downtown Arlington Heights was named Payton Run. Walter Payton owned businesses in my district, two nightclubs in Schaumburg—Studebaker's and Thirty Four's—ran Walter Payton Power Equipment in Streamwood and headquartered his corporate offices in Hoffman Estates. He was also active in several charities and helped whenever and wherever he could in the community. Even though he denied it, he was an all around role model to which every pro-athlete or average "Joe" should aspire.

Quite simply, Walter Payton was a great citizen, on and off the field, who will be forever remembered as a champion. His former coach Mike Ditka once remarked to his players in training camp, "If everyone came to camp in as good of shape as Walter we'd have a good team". He had a superior training ritual. In his 13-year career, he played in pain and missed only one game. Ditka when he came to coach the Bears said "Walter Payton is my idol." Have you ever heard a coach say that about a player? I think a quote that sums up Walter Payton's life was from Coach Ditka when he said, "It's sad to me (Walter's death) because he had a lot greater impact on me than I had on him. He was the best player I've ever seen. And probably one of the best people I've ever met".

Having lost a daughter to cancer 2 years ago myself, I understand the pain the Payton family is feeling in their loss. I can only assure them that in time, the family will be reunited and what a joyous occasion it will be for the Payton family.

Walter never gave up hope in his fight. It is for that spirit that people everywhere will remember him forever.

WOMEN BORN INTO A WORLD OF VIOLENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, during the 5 minutes that I deliver this

speech, 33 new lives will begin, 17 males and 16 females. They enter a world on the brink of the 21st century and where possibilities are limitless.

Of the 16 females born during this speech, at least two will be the victim of rape or attempted rape, one of whom will be violated before she reaches the age of 18, five will be the victim of abuse by an intimate partner, and one will be stalked. She will join the ranks of the 1 million women who have been stalked this year. This is the world that these new lives are being brought into.

As a former rape crisis counselor, I know firsthand the devastation caused by this type of violence. I have been in the emergency room when a raped woman has come in to be treated. I have seen the fear, the shock in these victims who have been so horribly violated. In 1998, forcible rape ranked third for violent crimes reported to law enforcement officials, but that number may be grossly underestimated because, according to the Justice Department, only one-third of all rapes are reported to the authorities.

Over the last 2 years, as I worked to develop stronger antistalking legislation, I have met with the victims of stalking and heard of the damage brought on their lives because of the constant threat from a stalker.

My legislation, which was marked up earlier this week in the Committee on the Judiciary, expands and broadens the definition of stalking to include interstate commerce.

□ 1915

This would include e-mail, telephone, and other forms of interstate communications as a means of stalking. In addition, it also expands the definition of immediate family to include persons who regularly reside with the victim.

During the hearing on this bill, one stalking victim testified about her experiences with cyberstalking. This woman was stalked by three people she had contacted a year earlier to answer an ad for a children's book newsgroup. They were located in New York and claimed to be a literary agency looking for new authors. She called them, sent her proposal, and was asked for money for a reading fee. However, real agents do not charge for reading, editing or other fees. Later, she learned from other on-line writers that this so-called agency was a well-known on-line problem. When writers who actually paid this agency money came to her for help, she contacted the New York attorney general, who opened an investigation. Her stalking came as a retaliation for her part in that investigation.

Stalking comes in all forms. It is not only a physical crime; it is also a psychological crime. For this victim, the psychological harassment ranged from prank phone calls to libelous messages about her being posted on the Internet. Physical threats came, too, for the victim, her family, and her lawyer. In an

attempt to end this harassment and protect themselves, this victim and her husband moved to another State. Once there, they took their name off public records and directories and they have an unlisted phone number. However, this, too, proved futile. The stalking has continued.

Just today alone, approximately 2,750 women will join this tragic sorority of women who have been stalked. Stalking takes many forms. Unfortunately, in this age of technology it has the ability to take on a nameless and faceless electronic form, where the perpetrator has the ability to invade every aspect of life.

I look forward to seeing this legislation come before the House. Violence against women happens in many ways, physical and mental, by strangers and intimates. In this, these crimes share a common bond. And please listen to this: as I leave the House floor this evening, at the end of my 5-minute speech here, one more woman will have been raped.

It is my hope that as a governing body and as a society we will be able to address and work to eliminate these horrible acts of violence. In doing so, we will make this world a safer and a kinder place for those 33 new lives born these last 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOKSEY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SHOWS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

BRING U.S. FUGITIVES HOME TO FACE JUSTICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the 2-year anniversary of the murder of Sheila Bellush in my Congressional District in Sarasota, Florida. The alleged killer, Jose Luis Del Toro, fled to Mexico, and U.S. authorities spent almost 2 years trying to get him back. I am very pleased and relieved to report that Del Toro was extradited back to the United States on July 12 of this year to stand trial for murder. Even though it was a big relief to get Del Toro back in Sarasota, it was a big disappointment to have been forced by the Mexican government to give assurances that he would not be subject to the death penalty.

Our local prosecutors have dealt with this problem of international flight to avoid prosecution more frequently than the Justice Department wants to admit. The Departments of Justice and State claim that they do not have statistics on extradition cases, even though both Departments play a key role in the extradition process. If statistics were available, I suspect that

the total unresolved cases or denied requests might surpass those that were eventually resolved like Del Toro's.

There is no doubt that when individuals flee across the border, they succeed in evading justice in varying degrees. In the Del Toro case, the suspect was spared the threat of the death penalty. The same can be said of Charles Bradley Price, one of two suspects in the 1997 Oregon killings who murdered two people for "the thrill of it" and then fled to Mexico. When Martin Pang fled from Seattle, Washington, to Brazil in 1995, after setting a fire that killed four firefighters, Brazil would only allow the U.S. to try Pang for arson and not for the four deaths. Francisco Medina is wanted for the murders of at least 17 people in New York, but he is living the high life out of reach in the Dominican Republic. Convicted murderer Ira Einhorn has already extradition for over 18 years now and continues to live comfortably in France. Samuel Sheinbein, who is responsible for a brutal murder only a few miles from here, will walk free from Israel when he is only 33 years old.

Unfortunately, these horrible examples only scratch the surface of this problem. It is our responsibility as Federal legislators to do what we can do to improve our odds of getting these suspects back so our local prosecutors can do their jobs without their hands tied behind their backs. Preventing criminals from escaping justice should be a priority of U.S. foreign policy.

That is why I am here today to introduce the International Extradition Enforcement Act. This bill will hold foreign nations accountable for their level of cooperation with our crime-fighting efforts by placing their foreign assistance in jeopardy if they harbor U.S. fugitives. It will require the administration to produce an annual report on extradition, including the total number of pending extradition cases per country and the details of each case. This report will then be used by the administration to assess the level of cooperation for each country on extradition, and uncooperative countries could lose their foreign aid. My legislation would give the administration the ability to waive this provision if the President deems it to be in the national interest. But Congress would also have the ability to overturn the waiver with a vote.

There are also additional criminal provisions provided in this legislation. This bill would increase the maximum sentence under Federal guidelines for flight to avoid prosecution from 5 years to a maximum of 15 years. And it will make the act of transferring anything of value to someone with the intent to assist that person in resisting extradition to the United States a criminal act subject to a maximum of 10 years in prison.

Dealing with extradition cases such as Jose Luis Del Toro has been one of the most frustrating things I have faced as a Member of Congress. I

learned through the process that the victims, their families, State and local law enforcement and our prosecutors, and even Members of Congress, are helpless to do anything other than to draw attention to their cause.

And the fate of justice lies in the hands of a foreign entity, which often may have no legitimate interest in this case. This is just plain wrong. This is not justice. Every country is entitled to its sovereignty, but when the U.S. is providing a nation with millions or billions of dollars in U.S. aid, I believe we have a right to expect and demand cooperation with law enforcement efforts.

I hope that Congress will pass the International Extradition Enforcement Act next year to improve international cooperation with U.S. law enforcement. We need to ensure that criminals cannot find a safe haven anywhere in the world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GOSS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GILLMOR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GILLMOR addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TRIBUTE TO WALTER PAYTON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, although it saddens my heart to stand here before Congress today, it is an honor to pay tribute to one of the greatest football players in the history of the National Football League. Walter Payton, a giant of a man, died November 1, 1999, at the young age of 45. He is survived by his wife, Connie; two children, Jarrett and Brittney; and by his mother, Alyne; a brother, Eddie; and a sister, Pam.

There is a saying that big things come in small packages. This holds true for Walter. Hailing from Columbia, Mississippi, Walter did not play organized football until the 10th grade. It was in Columbia where he began to amaze all who saw him play. In 1970, Walter attended Jackson State University where he began his assault on the NCAA history, becoming the all-time leading scorer, earning a fourth place finish in the Heisman Trophy race in 1974.

I might add that I had the opportunity to see Walter in his many games at Jackson State University. He was, indeed, a breath of fresh air for black college football.

In 1975, Payton was selected by the Chicago Bears as the fourth selection overall. From that point on, Payton began a career that would include many accolades, including his place of honor in Canton, Ohio, at the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

For those who saw him play, you were entertained at every level. Whether it was a run, block, kick, pass or reception, Walter gave you everything at 100 percent. His running style deemed him the nickname "Sweetness," because to see him punish would-be tacklers was definitely a delight. He was a total player, involving himself in every aspect of the game. He was unselfish in his play and always put the team first. It was this unselfish attitude that fueled the Chicago Bears to a Super Bowl Championship in 1985, a fitting award for a well-deserving athlete. In 1987, Payton left the game to pursue other goals. He left the game, but not until setting many records, including the all-time leading rushing record of 16,276 yards, a record that still stands strong to this day.

After his final game, Payton was quoted as saying he played because it was fun, and that he loved to play. Mr. Speaker, the next time we see a football game where a player dives over the pile for the extra yard or a goal line, or when a player breaks free from the pack and high-steps into the end zone, let us take a moment and remember who introduced it to us. Let us take a moment and remember Walter Payton.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, there is a constant debate around here in Washington as to what to do with the people's money, and it seems that very often, too often as a matter of fact, there is a dismissal of the notion that the American people deserve tax relief. Right now Congress and the White House are negotiating the appropriations bills that essentially are supposed to prioritize how the American Government spends its money.

Now, Congress has done a great job, I believe, in bringing forward and passing out bills that establish priorities, like strengthening national defense, and trying to stop the raid on Social Security for the first time in years; strengthening education and trying to empower parents, as opposed to just enhancing the bureaucracies and defending the status quo and, in essence, failing our kids. And some important programs, like protecting our environment and giving our military the money and the sources they need to defend our country. But somehow, when it comes to tax relief, it becomes a taboo subject.

We constantly hear, well, the American people do not want tax cuts, so